

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Translation is an activity which uses language as an object. It deals with transferring message between two different languages: source language and target language. Language is a means of communication which is used to communicate with others. According to Bell (1991: 6) “translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences”. He also states that “translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language (1991: 6)”. It means that the translators should understand both the source language and the target language. As stated by Nida and Taber (1982: 8) “the translator must attempt to reproduce the meaning of a passage as understood by the writer”.

From the above statements, it can be concluded that the translation is an important process to transfer the message from source language to the target language by establishing the equivalent. The equivalence is not only in the whole text but also to all linguistic units, such as adjective, adverb, verb, and noun.

As Nida and Taber stated (1982: 12-13) “translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style”. There are six principles of translation: reproducing the message, equivalence rather than identity, a natural equivalent, the closest equivalent, the priority of meaning, and the significance of style.

Nouns are a part of speech typically denoting a person, place, thing, animal or idea. A noun may be functioned as a subject of a sentence, as a direct

object, as an indirect object, or it may be used as the object of a preposition. A phrase is a collection of words that may have nouns or verbals, but it does not have a subject doing a verb. Phrase can be very short or quite long. A noun phrase includes a noun: a person, place, or thing, and the modifiers which distinguish it.

Catford (1965: 80) said that “shifts is departed from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. There are two major types of ‘shift’: level shifts and category shifts. Level shift is on SL item at one linguistic level which has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. In the other hand, category shift occurs if the source language (SL) has different forms from the target language (TL). So, category shifts are structure shift as the most common form of shift and involve mostly a shift in grammatical structure. Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. Unit-shift means change of rank that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL, a unit at a different rank in the TL. Intra-system shift is a departure from formal correspondence in which (a term operating in) one system in the SL has as its translation equivalent (a term operating in) a different – non – corresponding-system in the TL.

In this research the writer finds the phenomena in the script of *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* movie, for example:

1. SL: A gift to ensure no one in Camp Half-Blood would die the same way.
 TL: Anugerah yang menjamin tak satu pun orang di Kamp Darah-Campuran akan mati dengan cara yang sama.

In the sentence above, there are two noun phrases found in the English sentence and in the Indonesian sentence. The English sentence **A gift to ensure no one in Camp Half-Blood would die the same way** can be translated into **Anugerah yang menjamin tak satu pun orang di Kamp**

Darah-Campuran akan mati dengan cara yang sama. The first noun phrase **a gift** in the SL is translated into noun **anugerah** in the TL. Based on this translation, there is level shift from noun phrase into noun. While, the second noun phrase **Camp Half-Blood** in the SL is translated into noun phrase **Kamp Darah-Campuran** in the TL. Based on this phenomena, there is structure shift occurring from noun phrase into noun phrase because of Indonesian structure is different from English structure.

2. SL: The barrier, to protect them from those who lived for their death.

TL: Perisai, untuk perlindungan dari para pembunuh mereka.

The above sentence also has two noun phrases. The English sentence **The barrier, to protect them from those who lived for their death** can be translated into *Perisai, untuk perlindungan dari para pembunuh mereka*. First, noun phrase **the barrier** in the SL is translated into **perisai** in the TL. In this phenomenon, there is level shift from noun phrase into noun. Second, The phrase **their death** is categorized into noun phrase because there is word ‘their’ as possessive pronoun. The noun phrase **their death** is translated into noun phrase **para pembunuh mereka** that come from preposition *para* + noun *pembunuh* + possessive pronoun *mereka*. In this translation, there is no shift occurring from noun phrase into noun phrase. But, in this phenomenon there is different meaning from the SL into TL. The word *death* means *kematian* in dictionary, but in this case it means *pembunuh*.

Based on the explanations and the phenomena above, the writer is interested in analyzing the research entitled **A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS ON NOUN PHRASES IN PERCY JACKSON: SEA OF MONSTERS MOVIE BY SANG PANGERAN**.

B. Limitation of the Study

In this study, the writer limits the problem to be analyzed. The limitation of this research is to find out the translation shift variation of noun phrases in subtitling *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* movie in order to get the best result and reinforce the phenomenon appear in subtitle of the movie. The data will be analyzed using Catford theory of translation shift (1965).

C. Problem Statements

Based on the background of the study above, the writer formulates the following problems:

1. What are the translation shift variation of noun phrases used in subtitling *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* movie?
2. How is the readability of the translation shift variation of noun phrases used in subtitling *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* movie?

D. Objectives of the Study

Based on the problem statement above, the writer formulates the objective of this research as follows:

1. To classify the translation shift variation of noun phrases in *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* movie subtitle.
2. To describe the readability of noun phrases in *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* movie subtitle.

E. Benefits of the Study

From this study, the writer hopes that this study has the benefits that are divided into theoretical and practical benefits, they are as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefits

- a. The result of this study can be used for teaching translation related to noun phrases.
- b. This research extend clear explanations in understanding a translation shift variation of noun phrases process, especially in subtitling *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* movie.

2. Practical Benefit

- a. The findings of this research can be used for students as the reference to adding their knowledge.
- b. The writer hopes that this findings will give benefit to the lecturer to enrich the theories in translation, especially in translation shift variation of noun phrases.
- c. The result of this study can be used to add the reference for other researchers in studying translation shift variation of noun phrases.
- d. For readers, this research can enrich their knowledge about translation shift variation, readability, and noun phrases.

F. Research Paper Organization

The writer divides this research paper into five chapters. Chapter I is introduction consisting of background of the study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory dealing with previous study, subtitling, the notion of translation, process of translation, readability in translation, translation shift, linguistic forms consisting of English linguistic forms and Indonesian linguistic forms.

Chapter III is research method explaining type of research, data and data source, object of the research, technique of collecting data, data validity, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. In this chapter, the research finding is divided into two parts, the translation variation of noun

phrases found in subtitling *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* movie and the readability of the translation variation of noun phrases used in subtitling *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* movie.

Chapter V presents the conclusion and the suggestion.